

NUMBER 76.

Superintendent of the Western Penn-
sylvania of Refuge: "The heart was made
in the case of depraved youth, to
do it anything of good, it must be
love." And we all know that it is love
only which have power to create
love. We love God because he first
loved the erring youth, who may be entrusted
to the Pennsylvania of Refuge and Reform, never can be

tion, then must be a home. Wherever the guardian institutions be located in the thickly populated city, say a composed of the House of Refuge, in their first convention of managers and the distinguished superintendents of the House of Refuge, they emphatically, that "a farm in connection with reformatories is most desirable." It is true, the cost of a farm, which is the true question, is very difficult to estimate. But, for independent considerations of economy, the moral, social, healthy, out-door life, and the reform, is very desirable, and, if the cost is not too great, it is, in fact, inevitable.

Where correct, the institution should be a character, should be located on a farm, and should be a farm. It is the cost of an institution thus located, that is the question now before the city. A farm of 200 acres, twenty or fifteen miles from the city, may be purchased for \$100,000. The cost of the land \$7,000, the building would depend of course on the plan adopted. The different institutions in the city have been built on farms. The House of Refuge has been erected for \$35,000, another for \$100,000, another \$300,000 were expended

all the necessary appendages, offices, other out-buildings, could be built for the whole cost would then be \$57,000. means be raised to meet this cost? We that the \$7,000 required to purchase, or \$10,000 or more if needed, be cheerfully contributed by citizens of Louisville; and we be if the General Council would submit people an ordinance, providing that necessary for the construction of the should be raised by special tax—say one year and \$25,000 in the succeeding

the necessary appendages of fences, other out-buildings, could be built for the whole cost would then be \$57,000 means be raised to meet this cost. We estimate that the \$7,000 required to guarantee the \$100,000 would be paid and be cheerfully contributed by the citizens of Louisville; and we believe if the General Council would support an ordinance, providing that necessary for the construction of the bridge should be raised to special assessment, that the \$100,000 in the succeeding year would be sustained by a vote not entirely unanimous. The committee would therefore submit, as the result of their deliberations, the following resolution:

That the establishment of a House of Reform School, for the reception and care of exposed and erring youth, is demanded, not only for the sake of the youth, but also for the true welfare of our

That such institution should be so arranged, and conducted, as to make as possible, in spirit and influence, a

That to enable an institution of the posed, to accomplish its designed end and successfully, it should be placed in a healthy locality, within accessibility from the city.

That a committee of eight be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens for the purchase of suitable grounds, and to request the Council to submit to the people of Louisiana an ordinance providing for the raising by public subscription of the sum necessary to erect appropriate buildings, or to provide in such other way as may seem wisest to them, the requisite sum in order to enable the House of Refuge or Reform School to be speedily established in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, approved March 1854.

J. H. HEYWOOD, Chairman.
W. W. EVERTS,
C. B. PARSONS,
EDGAR NEEDHAM,
T. T. SHREVE,
Committee.

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T. T. SHREVE,
Committee.

Following is the committee appointed by the Board of Refuges and Reformatory Institutions to solicit donations to aid in establishing a new Reformatory for the State of New York to wit: T. T. Shreve, Wm. B. Reynolds, Adams, Thomas Jones, A. D. Hunt, John John Bell, and S. Hare Bullen.

The resolution adopted by the meeting, the object of which was to request the Legislature to call a meeting to be called by the committee on the subject of reformatory institutions, the members composing the committee were instructed to have an early meeting, and enter upon the duties assigned them by the meeting, that the

Stuart Robinson portrayed in glowing terms the success of the Reformed School of Ballarat and the advantages arising from efforts to encourage scholars an ambition to attain positions commensurate with their merit. Mr. Joyes made an interesting statement of experience in such matters. The proposition of Warren Mitchell, Esq., the president, was carried.

of this meeting were ordered to be put in the city papers.
The motion the meeting adjourned to re-assemble in the call of the committee of eight.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Chairman
STRATTON, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Papers received here to-night contain news of importance. Herald's Washington correspondent says: "The United States and England having failed to arrive at any definite understanding regarding the right of search or visit, our Government declines to yield any point, and the English Government, after refusing to submit a new plan, has

Government have stepped in and submit a project to the English Government which the government have adopted, and which will finally settle the vexed question. It has not been made public.

Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

Withstanding the failure of the Post Road, the inadequacy of the means to discharge, and the liabilities of the Department, and

ents thereby elicited on all sides, it is gratifying to observe the high degree of confidence which is still entertained by our countrymen in the skill and fidelity of the Postmaster General and his experienced assistants. The evidence is abundant in the fact that on Monday the most important and annual work of spring letter carrying commenced, and not a single day has elapsed since the publication of the routes, but that the business has increased in double proportion.

Upwards of four hundred of these bills yesterday received and filed.

asserted here that the Hunter and Slidell
s prefer Guthrie to Wise. The New
Delta, and Mobile Register, and the Mis
organ of Jefferson Davis, have indicated
preference in the same direction. The pri
ntucky is said to be a unit in his behalf,
s have been thrown out in some of the Pe
nia and New York papers. Of course,
look looks to the Charleston Convention f
ution

Later from China.

THE WAR TO COMMENCE AGAIN.—The Press hints that there is danger of the

men China and the allies being commended. A large force of braves is kept in Canton, and the allies had started to attack them.

ALLEN'S EXPEDITION UP THE YANG-TZ-KIAH had previously heard that Lord Elgin was on the 5th of November, to explore the Yangtze, the Mississippi of China. He took with him the steam frigates Furious and Retribution, the gun boats Quiser and Gun boats No. 1 and 2.

On the 20th the expedition reached the mouth of the river. Lord Elgin desired to avoid a collision with a gun boat in advance with a flag of truce, but the rebels fired upon it, and the English vessels then steamed past the town under heavy fire, which they returned with interest. It was late in the afternoon. The fleet

A heavy bombardment was opened with shell, and rocket upon the forts and the city. The Japanese maintained a by no means desultory fire. The Furious got a dozen heavy shells. Only one Englishman was killed and wounded. At the end of about an hour the forts were completely silenced.

Not far above Nankin the Retribution
up, the river not being deep enough for
the other steamers went on to the great
Nankin, 820 miles from the mouth of the r
river spending a week there, where they s
saw many strange things, they started b
the 12th of December, but they found on th
down that the river had fallen six or eig
and the water was only ten feet deep, so
that the Europeans and the Chinese

left about 420 miles above the mouth of the river. The crews stay on board. The English are in the spring. When Lord Elgin was on his way down, the rebels assumed that the English should thereafter be allowed to come and go in peace.

